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(54) **TOUCHSURFACE ASSEMBLIES WITH LINKAGES**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A key assembly in accordance with embodiments of the invention comprises a base, a keycap, a biasing mechanism, a first linkage, and a second linkage. The keycap is spaced from the base along a press direction and configured to move between an unpressed position and a pressed position relative to the base. The unpressed and pressed positions are separated by a first amount in the press direction and a second amount in a lateral direction orthogonal to the press direction. The first amount is at least as much as the second amount and no larger than twice the second amount. The biasing mechanism is configured to bias the keycap away from the base. The first and second linkages are rotatably coupled to the base and the keycap.

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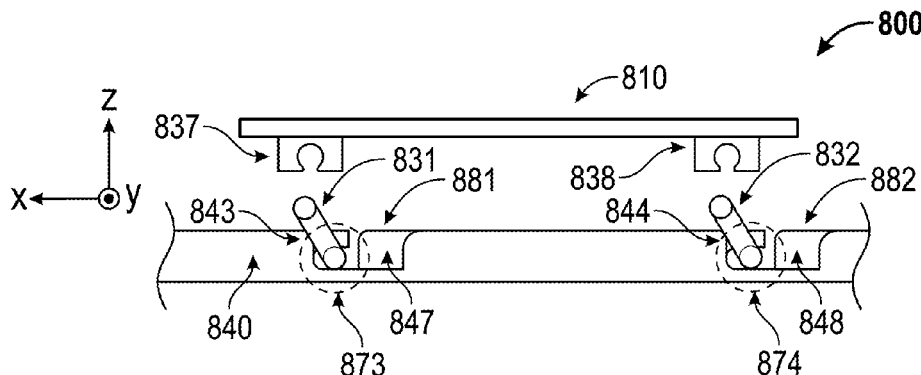
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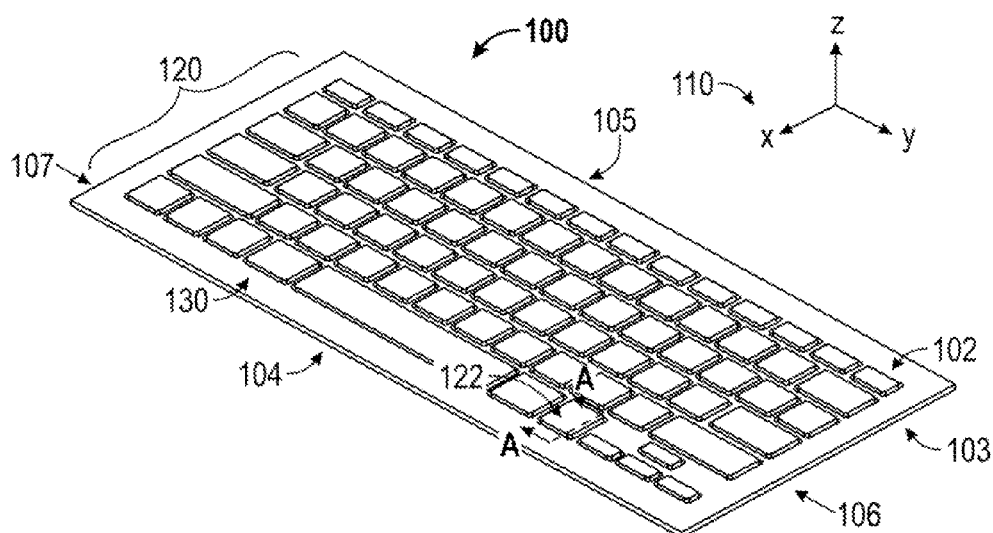


FIG. 1

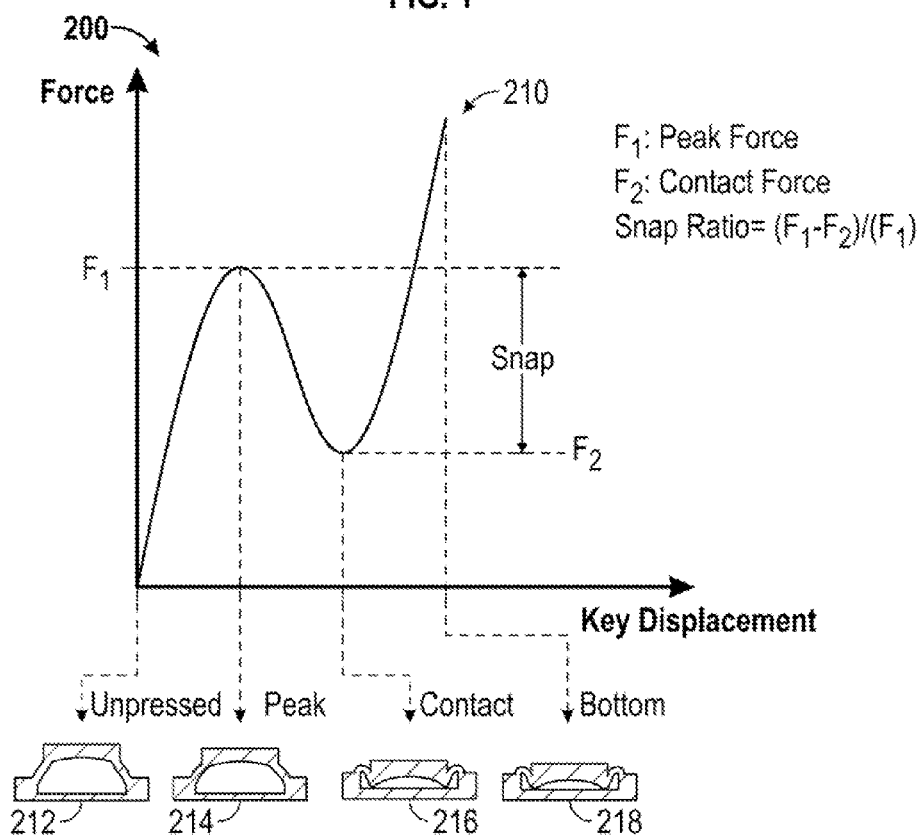


FIG. 2

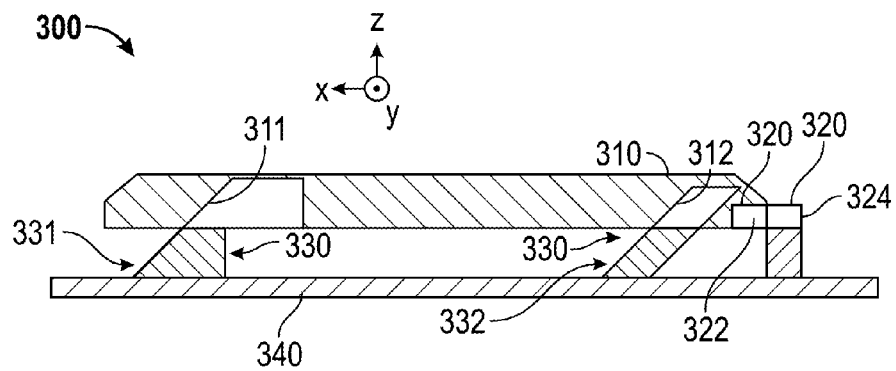


FIG. 3A

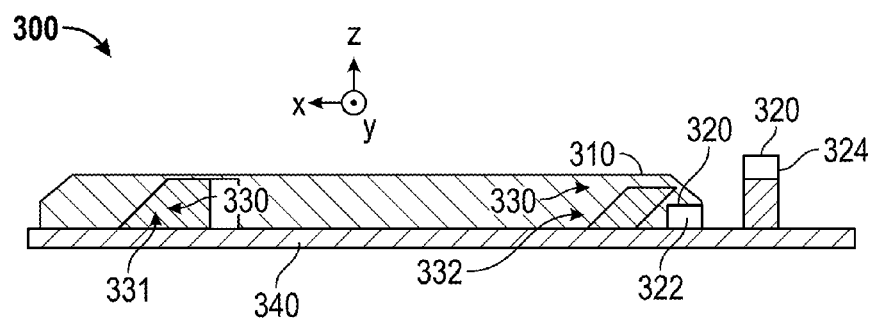


FIG. 3B

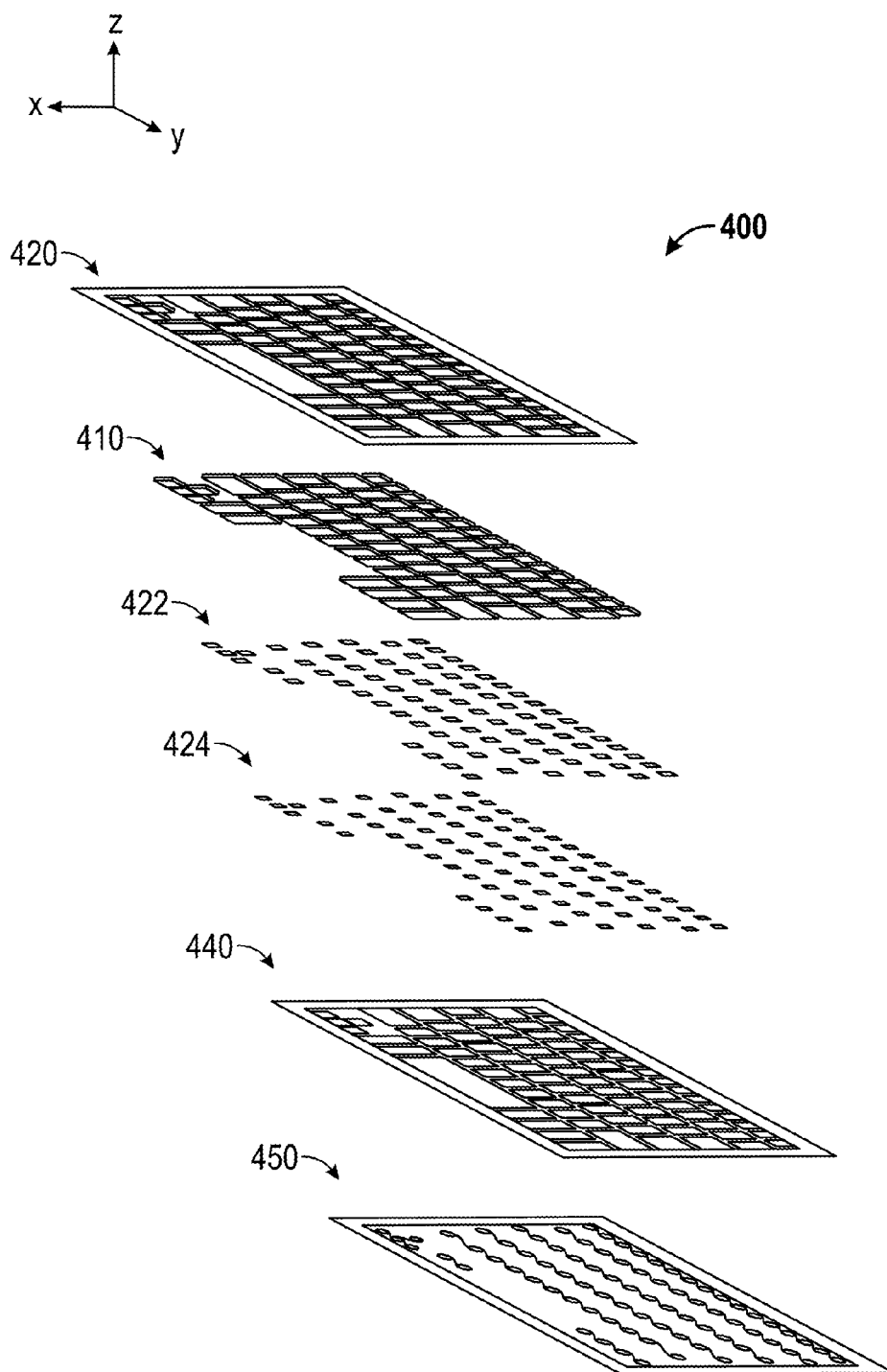


FIG. 4

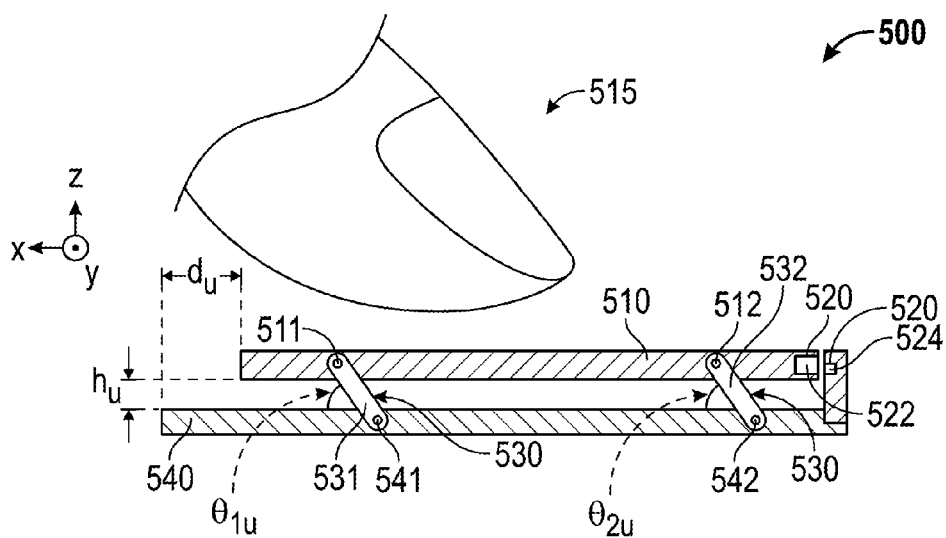


FIG. 5A

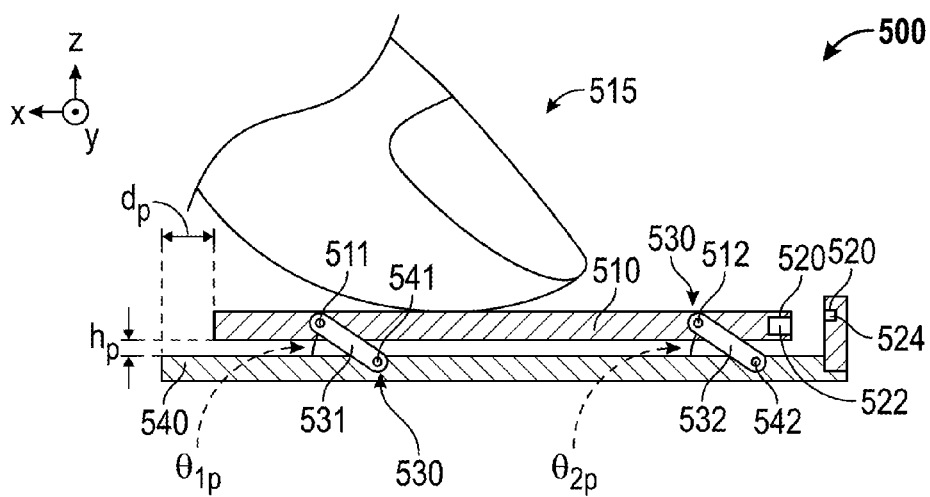


FIG. 5B

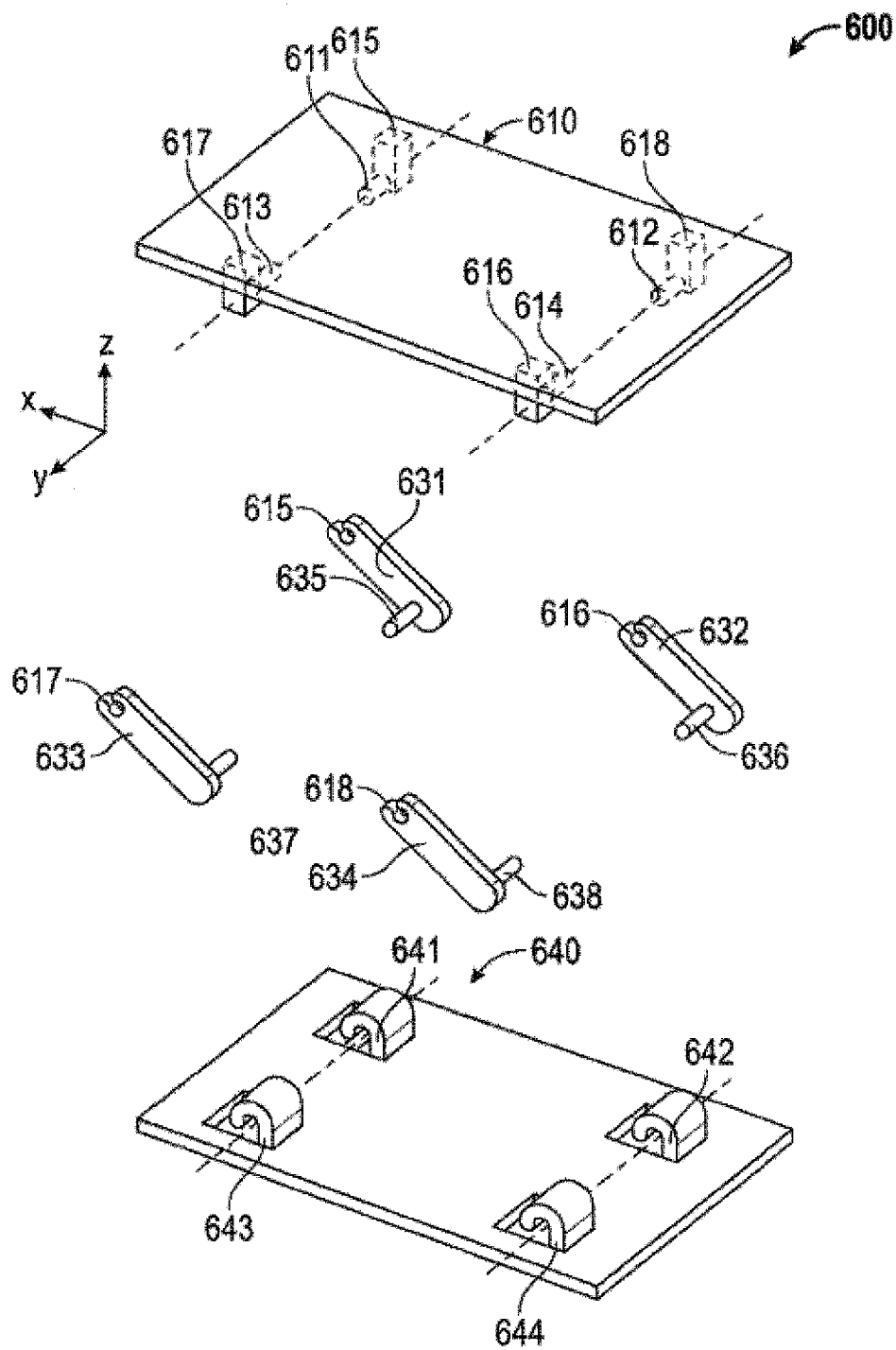


FIG. 6

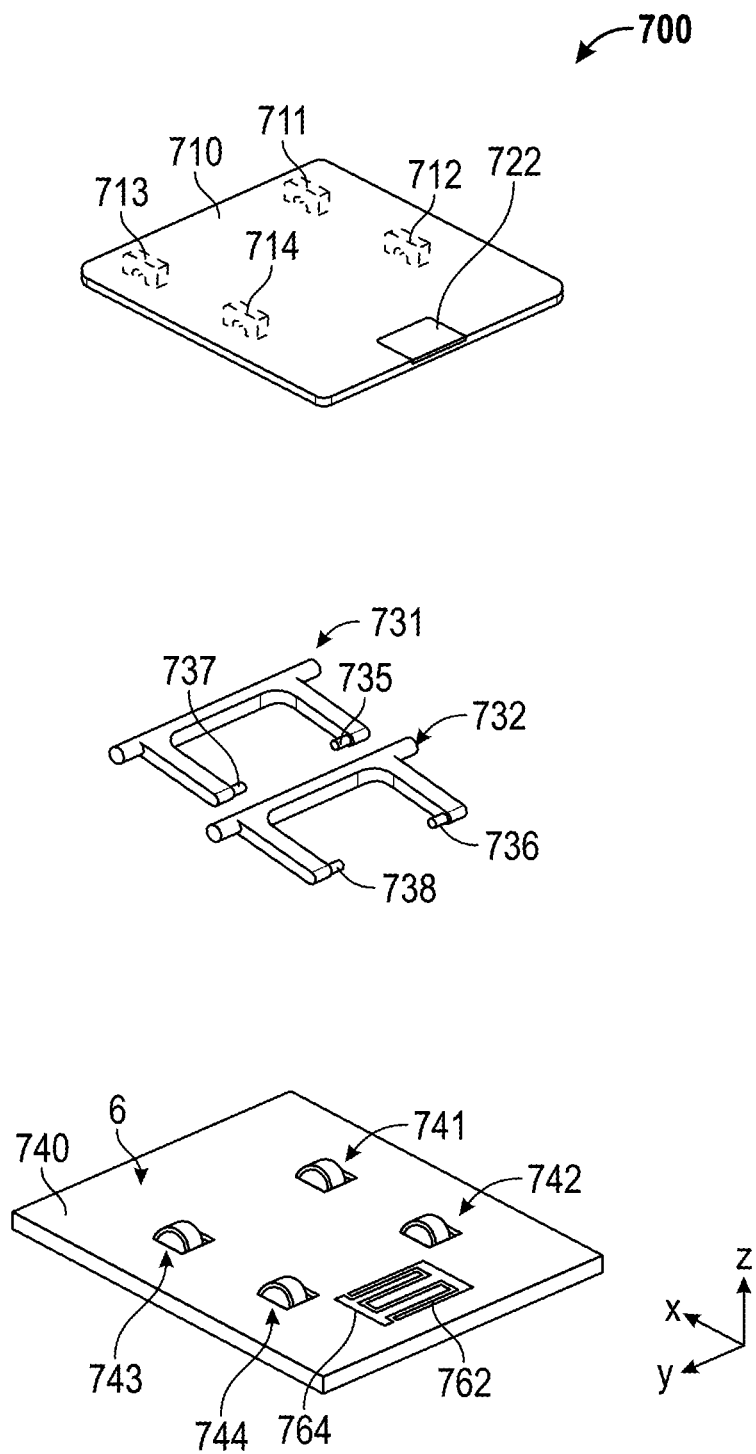
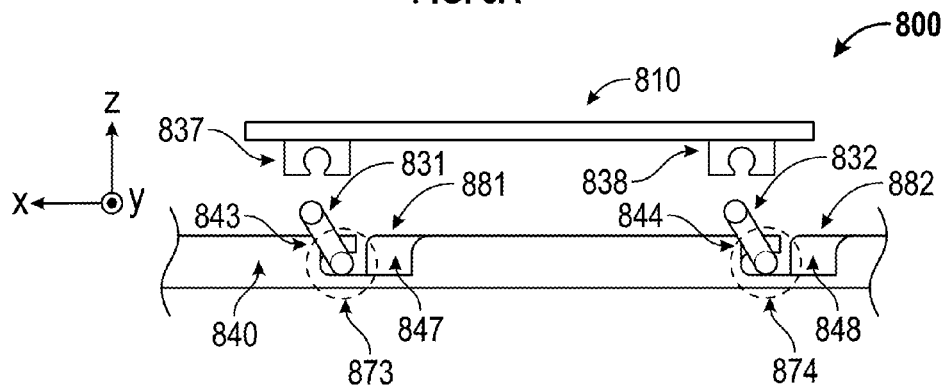
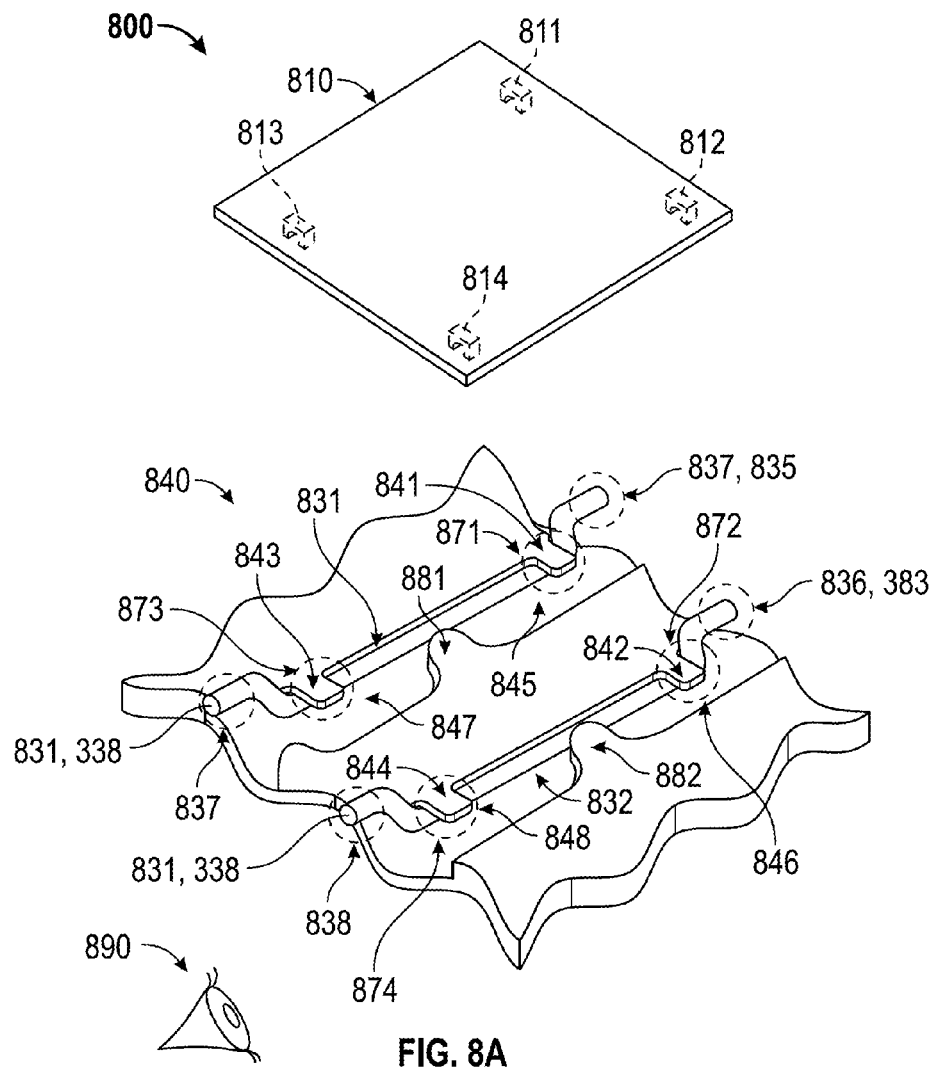


FIG. 7



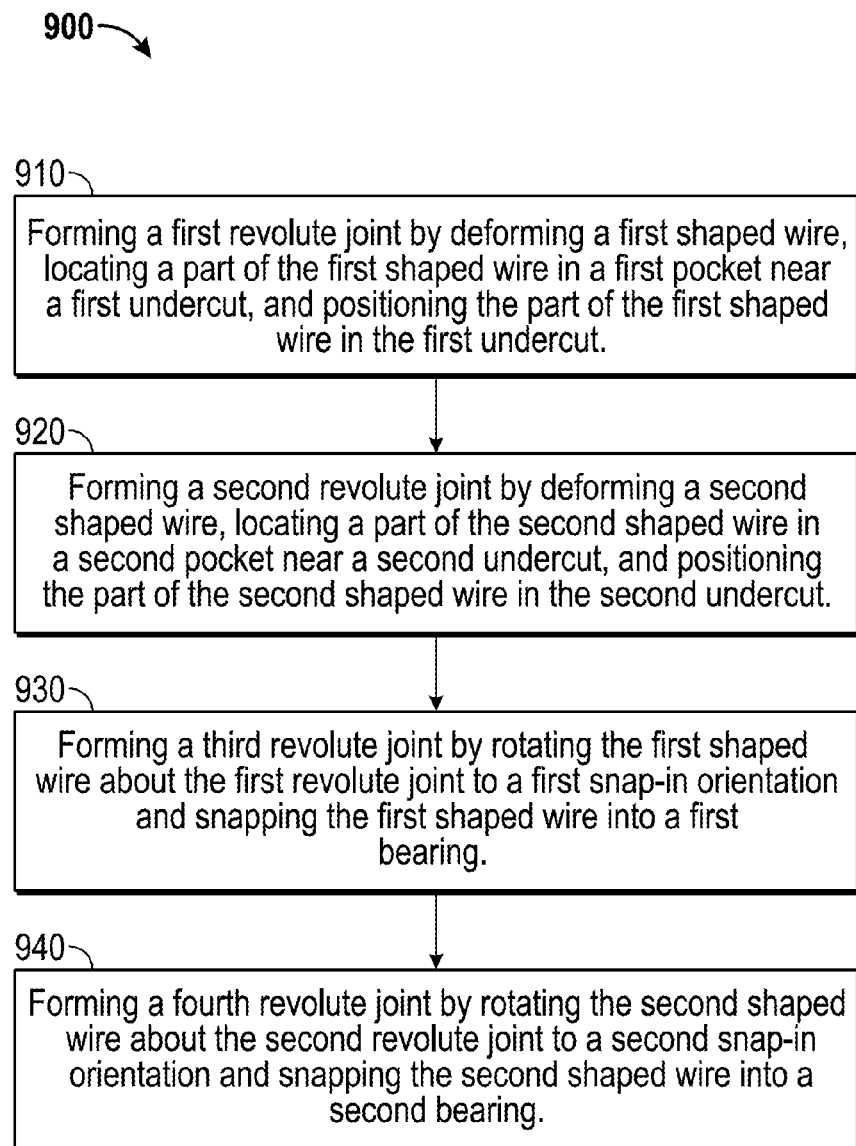


FIG. 9

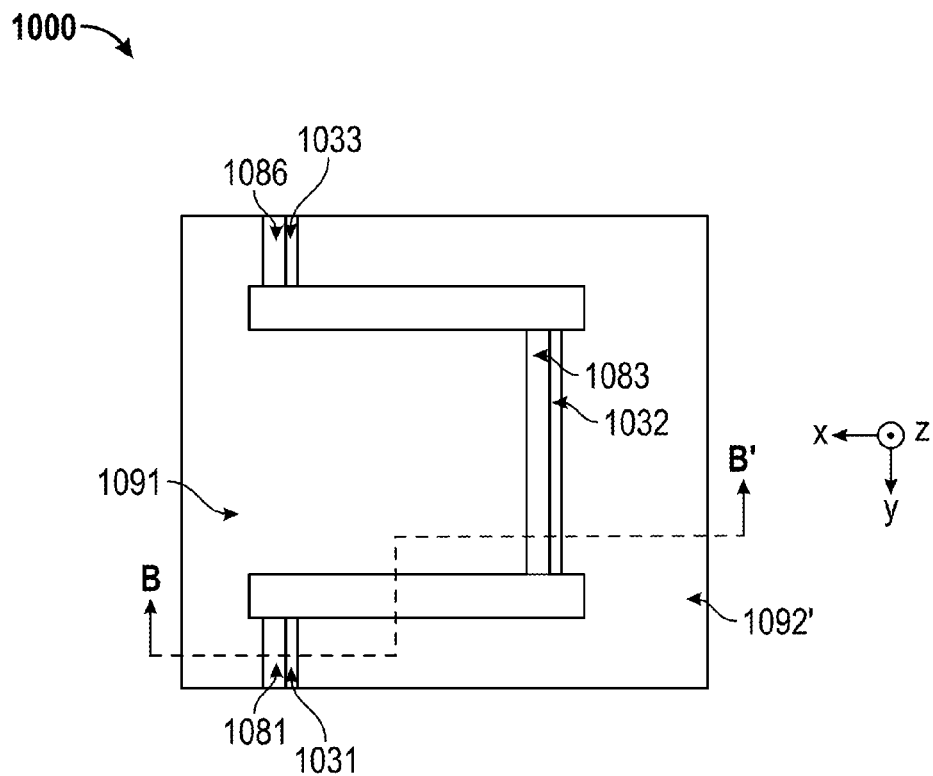


FIG. 10A

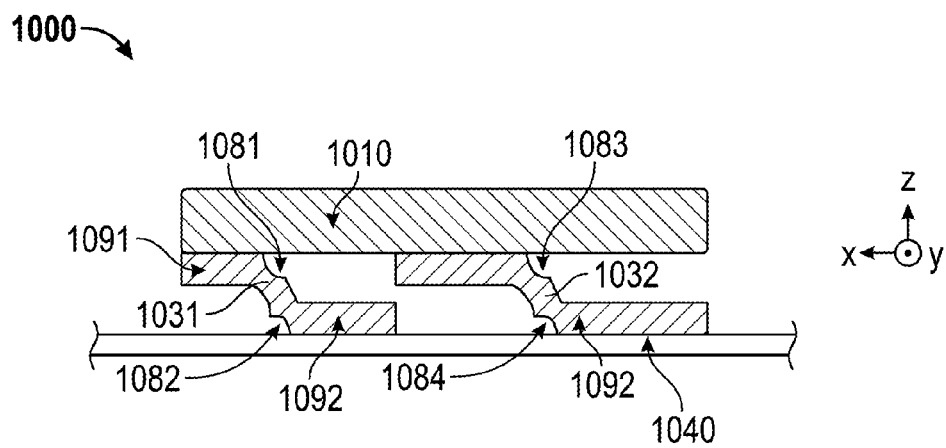


FIG. 10B

1

TOUCHSURFACE ASSEMBLIES WITH LINKAGES

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/680,255 filed Aug. 6, 2012.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention generally relates to electronic devices.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Pressable touchsurfaces (touch surfaces which can be pressed) are widely used in a variety of input devices, including as the surfaces of keys or buttons for keypads or keyboards, and as the surfaces of touch pads or touch screens. It is desirable to improve the usability of these input systems.

FIG. 2 shows a graph 200 of an example tactile response curve associated with the “snapover” haptic response found in many keys enabled with metal snap domes or rubber domes. Specifically, graph 200 relates force applied to the user by a touchsurface of the key and the amount of key displacement (movement relative to its unpressed position). The force applied to the user may be a total force or the portion of the total force along a particular direction such as the positive or negative press direction. Similarly, the amount of key displacement may be a total amount of key travel or the portion along a particular direction such as the positive or negative press direction.

The force curve 210 shows four key press states 212, 214, 216, 218 symbolized with depictions of four rubber domes at varying amounts of key displacement. The key is in the “unpressed” state 212 when no press force is applied to the key and the key is in the unpressed position (i.e. “ready” position). In response to press input, the key initially responds with some key displacement and increasing reaction force applied to the user. The reaction force increases with the amount of key displacement until it reaches a local maximum “peak force” F_1 in the “peak” state 214. In the peak state 214, the metal snap dome is about to snap or the rubber dome is about to collapse. The key is in the “contact” state 216 when the keycap, snap dome or rubber dome, or other key component moved with the keycap makes initial physical contact with the base of the key (or a component attached to the base) with the local minimum “contact force” F_2 . The key is in the “bottom” state 218 when the key has travelled past the “contact” state and is mechanically bottoming out, such as by compressing the rubber dome in keys enabled by rubber domes.

A snapover response is defined by the shape of the reaction force curve—affected by variables such as the rate of change, where it peaks and troughs, and the associated magnitudes. The difference between the peak force F_1 and the contact force F_2 can be termed the “snap.” The “snap ratio” can be determined as $(F_1 - F_2)/F_1$ (or as $100 \cdot (F_1 - F_2)/F_1$, if a percent-measure is desired).

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Technology for touchsurface assemblies is discussed. Keyboards and other devices enabled with touchsurface assemblies are also discussed. An example key assembly implementation comprises a base, a keycap, a biasing mechanism, a first linkage, and a second linkage. The keycap is spaced from the base along a press direction and configured to move,

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relative to the base, between an unpressed position and a pressed position. The unpressed and pressed positions are separated by a first amount in the press direction and a second amount in a lateral direction orthogonal to the press direction.

5 The first amount is at least as much as the second amount and no larger than twice the second amount. The biasing mechanism is configured to bias the keycap away from the base. The first linkage is rotatably coupled to the base and rotatably coupled to the keycap. The second linkage is rotatably coupled to the base and rotatably coupled to the keycap. In response to press force applied to the keycap, the biasing mechanism resists keycap movement toward the pressed position, and the first and second linkages together maintain the keycap in a substantially constant orientation relative to the base while guiding the keycap toward the pressed position. In response to a removal of the press force, the biasing mechanism biases the keycap toward the unpressed position.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Example embodiments of the present invention will hereinafter be described in conjunction with the appended drawings which are not to scale unless otherwise noted, where like designations denote like elements, and:

FIG. 1 shows an example keyboard that incorporates one or more implementations of key-based touchsurfaces configured in accordance with the techniques described herein;

FIG. 2 is a graph of an example tactile response that is characteristic of many keys enabled with metal snap domes or rubber domes;

FIGS. 3A-3B are simplified side views of a first example touchsurface assembly configured in accordance with the techniques described herein;

FIG. 4 shows an exploded view of an example keyboard in accordance with the techniques described herein

FIGS. 5A-5B are simplified side views of a second example touchsurface assembly configured in accordance with the techniques described herein;

FIG. 6 shows a simplified exploded view of an exemplary touchsurface assembly in accordance with the techniques described herein;

FIG. 7 shows a simplified exploded view of another exemplary touchsurface assembly in accordance with the techniques described herein;

FIGS. 8A-8B show a portion of a touchsurface assembly utilizing shaped wires, in accordance with embodiments of the technology described herein;

FIG. 9 shows a method for forming a touchsurface assembly with shaped wires; and

FIGS. 10A-10B show a portion of a touchsurface assembly utilizing living hinges, in accordance with embodiments of the technology described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following detailed description is merely exemplary in nature and is not intended to limit the invention or the application and uses of the invention.

Various embodiments of the present invention provide input devices and methods that facilitate improved usability, thinner devices, easier assembly, lower cost, more flexible industrial design, or a combination thereof. These input devices and methods involve pressable touchsurfaces that may be incorporated in any number of devices. As some examples, pressable touchsurfaces may be implemented as surfaces of touchpads, touchscreens, keys, buttons, and the surfaces of any other appropriate input device. Thus, some

non-limiting examples of devices that may incorporate pressable touchsurfaces include personal computers of all sizes and shapes, such as desktop computers, laptop computers, netbooks, ultrabooks, tablets, e-book readers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and cellular phones including smart phones. Additional example devices include data input devices (including remote controls, integrated keyboards or keypads such as those within portable computers, or peripheral keyboards or keypads such as those found in tablet covers or stand-alone keyboards, control panels, and computer mice), and data output devices (including display screens and printers). Other examples include remote terminals, kiosks, point-of-sale devices, video game machines (e.g., video game consoles, portable gaming devices, and the like) and media devices (including recorders, editors, and players such as televisions, set-top boxes, music players, digital photo frames, and digital cameras).

The discussion herein focuses largely on rectangular touchsurfaces. However, the touchsurfaces for many embodiments can comprise other shapes. Example shapes include triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, polygons with other numbers of sides, shapes similar to polygons with rounded corners or nonlinear sides, shapes with curves, elongated or circular ellipses circles, combinations shapes with portions of any of the above shapes, non-planar shapes with concave or convex features, and any other appropriate shape.

In addition, although the discussion herein focuses largely on the touchsurfaces as being atop rigid bodies that undergo rigid body motion, some embodiments may comprise touchsurfaces atop pliant bodies that deform. "Rigid body motion" is used herein to indicate motion dominated by translation or rotation of the entire body, where the deformation of the body is negligible. Thus, the change in distance between any two given points of the touchsurface is much smaller than an associated amount of translation or rotation of the body.

Also, in various implementations, pressable touchsurfaces may comprise opaque portions that block light passage, translucent or transparent portions that allow light passage, or both.

FIG. 1 shows an exemplary keyboard **100** that incorporates a plurality of (two or more) pressable key-based touchsurfaces configured in accordance with the techniques described herein. The exemplary keyboard **100** comprises rows of keys **120** of varying sizes surrounded by a keyboard bezel **130**. Keyboard **100** has a QWERTY layout, even though the keys **120** are not thus labeled in FIG. 1. Other keyboard embodiments may comprise different physical key shapes, key sizes, key locations or orientations, or different key layouts such as DVORAK layouts or layouts designed for use with special applications or non-English languages. In some embodiments, the keys **120** comprise keycaps that are rigid bodies, such as rigid rectangular bodies having greater width and breadth than depth (depth being in the Z direction explained below). Also, other keyboard embodiments may comprise a single pressable key-based touchsurface configured in accordance with the techniques described herein, such that the other keys of these other keyboard embodiments are configured with other techniques.

Orientation terminology is introduced here in connection with FIG. 1, but is generally applicable to the other discussions herein and the other figures unless noted otherwise. This terminology introduction also includes directions associated with an arbitrary Cartesian coordinate system. The arrows **110** indicate the positive directions of the Cartesian coordinate system, but do not indicate an origin for the coordinate system. Definition of the origin will not be needed to appreciate the technology discussed herein.

The face of keyboard **100** including the exposed touchsurfaces configured to be pressed by users is referred to as the "top" **102** of the keyboard **100** herein. Using the Cartesian coordinate directions indicated by the arrows **110**, the top **102** of the keyboard **100** is in the positive-Z direction relative to the bottom **103** of the keyboard **100**. The part of the keyboard **100** that is typically closer to the body of a user when the keyboard **100** is in use atop a table top is referred to as the "front" **104** of the keyboard **100**. In a QWERTY layout, the front **104** of the keyboard **100** is closer to the space bar and further from the alphanumeric keys. Using the Cartesian coordinate directions indicated by the arrows **110**, the front **104** of the keyboard **100** is in the positive-X direction relative to the back **105** of the keyboard **100**. In a typical use orientation where the top **102** of the keyboard **100** is facing upwards and the front **104** of the keyboard **100** is facing towards the user, the "right side" **106** of the keyboard **100** is to the right of a user. Using the Cartesian coordinate directions indicated by the arrows **110**, the right side **106** of the keyboard **100** is in the positive-Y direction relative to the "left side" **107** of the keyboard **100**. With the top **102**, front **104**, and right side **106** thus defined, the "bottom" **103**, "back" **105**, and "left side" **107** of the keyboard **100** are also defined.

Using this terminology, the press direction for the keyboard **100** is in the negative-Z direction, or vertically downwards toward the bottom of the keyboard **100**. The X and Y directions are orthogonal to each other and to the press direction. Combinations of the X and Y directions can define an infinite number of additional lateral directions orthogonal to the press direction. Thus, example lateral directions include the X direction (positive and negative), the Y direction (positive and negative), and combination lateral directions with components in both the X and Y directions but not the Z direction. Motion components in any of these lateral directions is sometimes referred herein as "planar," since such lateral motion components can be considered to be in a plane orthogonal to the press direction.

Some or all of the keys of the keyboard **100** are configured to move between respective unpressed and pressed positions that are spaced in the press direction and in a lateral direction orthogonal to the press direction. That is, the touchsurfaces of these keys exhibit motion having components in the negative Z-direction and in a lateral direction. In the examples described herein, the lateral component is usually in the positive X-direction or in the negative X-direction for ease of understanding. However, in various embodiments, and with reorientation of select key elements as appropriate, the lateral separation between the unpressed and the pressed positions may be solely in the positive or negative X-direction, solely in the positive or negative Y-direction, or in a combination with components in both the X and Y directions.

Thus, these keys of the keyboard **100** can be described as exhibiting "diagonal" motion from the unpressed to the pressed position. This diagonal motion is a motion including both a "Z" (or vertical) translation component and a lateral (or planar) translation component. Since this planar translation occurs with the vertical travel of the touchsurface, it may be called "planar translational responsiveness to vertical travel" of the touchsurface, or "vertical-lateral travel."

Some embodiments of the keyboard **100** comprise keyboards with leveled keys that remain, when pressed during normal use, substantially level in orientation through their respective vertical-lateral travels. That is, the keycaps of these leveled keys (and thus the touchsurfaces of these keys) exhibit little or no rotation along any axes in response to presses that occur during normal use. Thus, there is little or no roll, pitch, and yaw of the keycap and the associated touchsurfaces

remain relatively level and substantially in the same orientation during their motion from the unpressed position to the pressed position.

In various embodiments, the lateral motion associated with the vertical-lateral travel can improve the tactile feel of the key by increasing the total key travel for a given amount of vertical travel in the press direction. In various embodiments, the vertical-lateral travel also enhances tactile feel by imparting to users the perception that the touchsurface has travelled a larger vertical distance than actually travelled. For example, the lateral component of vertical-lateral travel may apply tangential friction forces to the skin of a finger pad in contact with the touchsurface, and cause deformation of the skin and finger pad that the user perceives as additional vertical travel. This then creates a tactile illusion of greater vertical travel. In some embodiments, returning the key from the pressed to the unpressed position on the return stroke also involves simulating greater vertical travel using lateral motion.

To enable the keys **120** of the keyboard **100** with vertical-lateral travel, the keys **120** are parts of key assemblies each comprising mechanisms for effecting planar translation, readying the key **120** by holding the associated keycap in the unpressed position, and returning the key **120** to the unpressed position. Some embodiments further comprise mechanisms for leveling keycaps. Some embodiments achieve these functions with a separate mechanism for each function, while some embodiments achieve two or more of these functions using a same mechanism. For example, a “biasing” mechanism may provide the readying function, the returning function, or both the readying and returning functions. Mechanisms which provide both readying and returning functions are referred to herein as “ready/return” mechanisms. As another example, a leveling/planar-translation-effecting mechanisms may level and effect planar translation. As further examples, other combinations of functions may be provided by a same mechanism.

The keyboard **100** may use any appropriate technology for detecting presses of the keys of the keyboard **100**. For example, the keyboard **100** may employ a key switch matrix based on conventional resistive membrane switch technology. The key switch matrix may be located under the keys **120** and configured to generate a signal to indicate a key press when a key **120** is pressed. Alternatively, the exemplary keyboard **100** may employ other key press detection technology to detect any changes associated with the fine or gross change in position or motion of a key **120**. Example key press detection technologies include various capacitive, resistive, inductive, magnetic, force or pressure, linear or angular strain or displacement, temperature, aural, ultrasonic, optical, and other suitable techniques. With many of these technologies, one or more preset or variable thresholds may be defined for identifying presses and releases.

As a specific example, capacitive sensor electrodes may be disposed under the touchsurfaces, and detect changes in capacitance resulting from changes in press states of touchsurfaces. The capacitive sensor electrodes may utilize “self capacitance” (or “absolute capacitance”) sensing methods based on changes in the capacitive coupling between the sensor electrodes and the touchsurface. In some embodiments, the touchsurface is conductive in part or in whole, or a conductive element is attached to the touchsurface, and held at a constant voltage such as system ground. A change in location of the touchsurface alters the electric field near the sensor electrodes below the touchsurface, thus changing the measured capacitive coupling. In one implementation, an absolute capacitance sensing method operates with a capacitive sensor electrode underlying a touchsurface, modulates

that sensor electrodes with respect to a reference voltage (e.g., system ground), and detects the capacitive coupling between that sensor electrode and the touchsurface for gauging the press state of the touchsurface.

Some capacitive implementations utilize “mutual capacitance” (or “transcapacitance”) sensing methods based on changes in the capacitive coupling between sensor electrodes. In various embodiments, the proximity of a touchsurface near the sensor electrodes alters the electric field between the sensor electrodes, thus changing the measured capacitive coupling. The touchsurface may be a conductive or non-conductive, electrically driven or floating, as long as its motion causes measurable change in the capacitive coupling between sensor electrodes. In some implementations, a transcapacitive sensing method operates by detecting the capacitive coupling between one or more transmitter sensor electrodes (also “transmitters”) and one or more receiver sensor electrodes (also “receivers”). Transmitter sensor electrodes may be modulated relative to a reference voltage (e.g., system ground) to transmit transmitter signals. Receiver sensor electrodes may be held substantially constant relative to the reference voltage to facilitate receipt of resulting signals. A resulting signal may comprise effect(s) corresponding to one or more transmitter signals, and/or to one or more sources of environmental interference (e.g., other electromagnetic signals). Sensor electrodes may be dedicated transmitters or receivers, or may be configured to both transmit and receive.

In one implementation, a trans-capacitance sensing method operates with two capacitive sensor electrodes underlying a component having the touchsurface, one transmitter and one receiver. The resulting signal received by the receiver is affected by the transmitter signal and the location of the component having the touchsurface.

In some embodiments, the sensor system used to detect touchsurface presses may also detect pre-presses. For example, a capacitive sensor system may also be able to detect a user lightly touching a touchsurface, and distinguish that from the press of the touchsurface. Such a system can support multi-stage touchsurface input, which can respond differently to light touch and press.

Some embodiments are configured to gauge the amount of force being applied on the touchsurface from the effect that the force has on the sensor signals. That is, the amount of depression of the touchsurface is correlated with one or more particular sensor readings, such that the amount of press force can be determined from the sensor reading(s).

In some embodiments, substrates used for sensing are also used to provide backlighting associated with the touchsurfaces. As a specific example, in some embodiments utilizing capacitive sensors underlying the touchsurface, the capacitive sensor electrodes are disposed on a transparent or translucent circuit substrate such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET), another polymer, or glass. Some of those embodiments use the circuit substrate as part of a light guide system for backlighting symbols viewable through the touchsurfaces.

FIG. 1 also shows a section line A-A' relative to the key **122** of the keyboard **100**, which will be discussed below.

The keyboard **100** may be integrated into a laptop computer comprising one or more processing systems formed from one or more ICs (integrated circuits) having appropriate processor-executable instructions for responding to key presses. These instructions direct the appropriate IC(s) to operate keyboard sensors to determine if a key has been pressed (or the extent of the press), and provide an indication of press status to a main CPU of the laptop or a response to the press status to a user of the laptop.

While the orientation terminology, vertical-lateral travel, sensing technology, and implementation options discussed here focuses on the keyboard **100**, these discussions are readily analogized to other touchsurfaces and devices described herein.

Various embodiments in accordance with the techniques described herein, including embodiments without metal snap domes or rubber domes, provide force response curves similar to the curve **210** of FIG. 2. Many tactile keyboard key embodiments utilize snap ratios no less than 0.4 and no more than 0.6. Other tactile keyboard key embodiments may use snap ratios outside of these ranges, such as no less than 0.3 and no more than 0.5, and no less than 0.5 and no more than 0.7.

Other embodiments provide other response curves having other shapes, including those with force and key travel relationships that are linear or nonlinear. Example nonlinear relationships include those which are piecewise linear, which contain linear and nonlinear sections, or which have constantly varying slopes. The force response curves may also be non-monotonic, monotonic, or strictly monotonic.

For example, the keys **120** made in accordance with the techniques described herein may be configured to provide the response shown by curve **210**, or any appropriate response curve. The reaction force applied to a user may increase linearly or nonlinearly relative to an amount of total key travel, an amount of key travel the press direction, or an amount of key travel in a lateral direction. As a specific example, the force applied may increase with a constant slope relative to the amount of key travel for up to a first amount of force or key movement relative to its unpressed position, and then plateau (with constant force) or decrease for up to a second amount of force or key movement.

FIGS. 3A-3B are simplified cross-sectional views of a first example touchsurface assembly. The key assembly **300** may be used to implement various keys, including the key **122** of the keyboard **100**. In the embodiment where FIGS. 3A-3B depict the key **122**, these figures illustrate A-A' sectional views of the key **122**. FIG. 3A shows the exemplary key assembly **300** in an unpressed position and FIG. 3B shows the same key assembly **300** in a pressed position. The key assembly **300** may also be used in other devices utilizing keys, including keyboards other than the keyboard **100** and any other appropriate key-using device. Further, assemblies analogous to the key assembly **300** may be used to enable non-key touchsurface assemblies such as buttons, opaque touchpads, touchscreens, or any of the touch-enabled systems described herein.

The key assembly **300** includes a keycap **310** that is visible to users and configured to be pressed by users, a ready/return mechanism **320**, and a base **340**. The unpressed and pressed positions of the keycap **310** are spaced in a press direction and in a first lateral direction orthogonal to the press direction. The press direction is analogous to the key motion found in conventional keyboards lacking lateral key motion, is in the negative-Z direction, and is the primary direction of press and key motion. In many keyboards the press direction is orthogonal to the touchsurface of the keycap or the base of the key, such that users would consider the press direction to be downwards toward the base.

The components of the key assembly **300** may be made from any appropriate material, including plastics such as polycarbonate (PC), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), nylon, and acetal, metals such as steel and aluminum, elastomers such as rubber, and various other materials. In various embodiments, the keycap **310** is configured to be substantially rigid, such that the touchsurface of the keycap **310**

appears to unaided human senses to move with rigid body motion between its unpressed and pressed positions during normal operation.

The ready/return mechanism **320** is a type of “biasing mechanism” that provides both readying and returning functions. The ready/return mechanism **320** physically biases the keycap **310** during at least part of the key press operation. It should be noted that a mechanism which only provides readying or returning function may also be termed a “biasing mechanism,” if it biases the keycap **310** during at least part of the key press operation. The ready/return mechanism **320** is configured to hold the keycap **310** in its unpressed position so that the keycap **310** is ready to be pressed by a user. In addition, the ready/return mechanism **320** is also configured to return the keycap **310** partially or entirely to the unpressed position in response to a release of the press force to keycap **310**. The release of the press force may be a removal of the press force, or a sufficient reduction of press force such that the key assembly is able to return the keycap **310** to the unpressed position as a matter of normal operation. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 3, the key assembly **300** utilizes magnetically coupled components **322**, **324** to form the ready/return mechanism **320**. Magnetically coupled components **322**, **324** may both comprise magnets, or one may comprise a magnet while the other comprise a magnetically coupled material such as a ferrous material. Although magnetically coupled components **322**, **324** are each shown as a single rectangular shape, either or both magnetically coupled components **322**, **324** may comprise non-rectangular cross-section(s) or comprise a plurality of magnetically coupled subcomponents having the same or different cross sections. For example, magnetically coupled component **322** or **324** may comprise a magnetic, box-shaped subcomponent disposed against a central portion of a ferrous, U-shaped subcomponent.

In some implementations, the magnetically coupled component **322** is physically attached to a bezel or base proximate to the keycap **310**. The magnetically coupled component **324** is physically attached to the keycap and magnetically interacts with the magnetically coupled component **322**. The physical attachment of the magnetically coupled components **322**, **324** may be direct or indirect (indirectly via one or more intermediate components), and may be accomplished by press fits, adhesives, or any other technique or combination of techniques. The amount of press force needed on the keycap to overcome the magnetic coupling (e.g., overpower the magnetic attraction or repulsion) can be customized based upon the size, type, shape, and positions of the magnetically coupling components **322**, **324** involved.

The key assembly **300** comprises a planar-translation-effecting (PTE) mechanism **330** configured to impart planar translation to the keycap **310** when it moves between the unpressed and pressed positions, such that a nonzero component of lateral motion occurs. The PTE mechanism **330** is formed from parts of the keycap **310** and the base **340**, and comprises four ramps (two ramps **331**, **332** are visible in FIGS. 3A-B) disposed on the base **340**. These four ramps are located such that they are proximate to the corners of the keycap **310** when the key assembly **300** is assembled. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 3A-B, these four ramps (including ramps **331**, **332**) are simple, sloped planar ramps located at an angle to the base **340**. These four ramps (including ramps **331**, **332**) are configured to physically contact corresponding ramp contacting features (two ramp contacting features **311**, **312** are visible in FIGS. 3A-B) disposed on the underside of the keycap **310**. The ramp contacting features of

the keycap **310** may be any appropriate shape, including ramps matched to those of the ramps on the base **340**.

In response to a press force applied to the touchsurface of the keycap **310** downwards along the press direction, the ramps on the base **340** (including ramps **331**, **332**) provide reaction forces. These reaction forces are normal to the ramps and include lateral components that cause the keycap **310** to exhibit lateral motion. The ramps and some retention or alignment features that mate with other features in the bezel or other appropriate component (not shown) help retain and level the keycap **310**. That is, they keep the keycap **310** from separating from the ramps and in substantially the same orientation when travelling from the unpressed to the pressed position.

As shown by FIGS. 3A-B, the keycap **310** moves in the press direction (negative Z-direction) in response to a sufficiently large press force applied to the top of the keycap **310**. As a result, the keycap **310** moves in a lateral direction (in the positive X-direction) and in the press direction (in the negative Z-direction) due to the reaction forces associated with the ramps. The ramp contacting features (e.g., **311**, **312**) of the keycap **310** ride on the ramps of the base **340** (e.g., **331**, **332**) as the keycap **310** moves from the unpressed to the pressed position. This motion of the keycap **310** moves the magnetically coupled components **322**, **324** relative to each other, and changes their magnetic interactions.

FIG. 3B shows the keycap **310** in the pressed position. For the key assembly **300**, the keycap **310** has moved to the pressed position when it directly or indirectly contacts the base **340** or has moved far enough to be sensed as a key press. FIG. 3A-B do not illustrate the sensor(s) used to detect the press state of the keycap **310**, and such sensor(s) may be based on any appropriate technology, as discussed above.

When the press force is released, the ready/return mechanism **320** returns the keycap **310** to its unpressed position. The attractive forces between the magnetically coupled components **322**, **324** pull the keycap **310** back up the ramps (including the ramps **331**, **332**), toward the unpressed position.

Many embodiments using magnetic forces utilize permanent magnets. Example permanent magnets include, in order of strongest magnetic strength to the weakest: neodymium iron boron, samarium cobalt, alnico, and ceramic. Neodymium-based magnets are rare earth magnets, and are very strong magnets made from alloys of rare earth elements. Alternative implementations include other rare earth magnets, non-rare earth permanent magnets, and electromagnets.

Although the key assembly **300** utilizes magnetically coupled components to form its ready/return mechanism **320**, various other techniques can be used instead or in addition to such magnetic techniques in other embodiments. In addition, separate mechanisms may be used to accomplish the readying and returning functions separately. For example, one or more mechanisms may retain the keycap in its ready position and one or more other mechanisms may return the keycap to its ready position. Examples of other readying, returning, or ready/return mechanisms include buckling elastomeric structures, snapping metallic domes, deflecting plastic or metal springs, stretching elastic bands, bending cantilever beams, and the like. In addition, in some embodiments, the ready/return mechanism push (instead of pull) the keycap **310** to resist keycap motion to the pressed position or to return it to the unpressed position. Such embodiments may use magnetic repulsion or any other appropriate technique imparting push forces.

Many variations of or additions to the components of the key assembly **300** are possible. For example, other embodiments may include fewer or more components. As a specific

example, another key assembly may incorporate any number of additional aesthetic or functional components. Some embodiments include bezels that provide functions such as hiding some of the key assembly from view, protecting the other components of the key assembly, helping to retain or guide the touchsurface of the key assembly, or some other function.

As another example, other embodiments may comprise different keycaps, readying mechanisms, returning mechanisms, PTE mechanisms, leveling mechanisms, or bases. As a specific example, the keycap **310**, the base **340**, or another component that is not shown may comprise protrusions, depressions, or other features that help guide or retain the keycap **310**. As another specific example, some embodiments use non-ramp techniques in place or (or in addition to) ramps to effect planar translation. Examples other PTE mechanisms include various linkage systems, cams, pegs and slots, bearing surfaces, and other motion alignment features.

As yet another example, although the PTE mechanism **330** is shown in FIGS. 3A-B as having ramps disposed on the base **340** and ramp contacting features disposed on the keycap **310**, other embodiments may have one or more ramps disposed on the keycap **310** and ramp contacting features disposed on the base **340**. Also, the PTE mechanism **330** is shown in FIGS. 3A-B as having ramps **331**, **332** with simple, sloped plane ramp profiles. However, in various embodiments, the PTE mechanism **330** may utilize other profiles, including those with linear, piece-wiselinear, or nonlinear sections, those having simple or complex curves or surfaces, or those including various convex and concave features. Similarly, the ramp contacting features on the keycap **310** may be simple or complex, and may comprise linear, piecewise linear, or nonlinear sections. As some specific examples, the ramp contacting features may comprise simple ramps, parts of spheres, sections of cylinders, and the like. Further, the ramp contacting features on the keycap **310** may make point, line, or surface contact the ramps on the base **340** (including ramps **331**, **332**). "Ramp profile" is used herein to indicate the contour of the surfaces of any ramps used for the PTE mechanisms. In some embodiments, a single keyboard may employ a plurality of different ramp profiles in order to provide different tactile responses for different keys.

As a further example, embodiments which level their touchsurfaces may use various leveling techniques which use none, part, or all of the associate PTE mechanism.

FIG. 4 shows an exploded view of an exemplary keyboard construction **400** in accordance with the techniques described herein. A construction like the keyboard construction **400** may be used to implement any number of different keyboards, including keyboard **100**. Proceeding from the top to the bottom of the keyboard, the bezel **420** comprises a plurality of apertures through which keycaps **410** of various sizes are accessible in the final assembly. Magnetically coupled components **422**, **424** are attached to the keycaps **410** or the base **440**, respectively. The base **440** comprises a plurality of PTE mechanisms (illustrated as simple rectangles on the base **440**) configured to guide the motion of the keycaps **410**. Underneath the base **440** is a key sensor **450**, which comprises one or more layers of circuitry disposed on one or more substrates.

Various details have been simplified for ease of understanding. For example, adhesives that may be used to bond components together are not shown. Also, various embodiments may have more or fewer components than shown in keyboard construction **400**, or the components may be in a

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different order. For example, the base and the key sensor 450 may be combined into one component, or swapped in the stack-up order.

FIGS. 5A-B illustrate simplified cross-sectional views of another embodiment of a touchsurface assembly. Specifically, FIGS. 5A-B show a key assembly 500 that may be used to implement the key 122 of the keyboard 100, and illustrate A-A' sectional views of the key 122. A finger 515 is also shown to help convey orientation. FIG. 5A shows the key assembly 500 in an unpressed position and FIG. 5B shows the same key assembly 500 in a pressed position. The key assembly 500 may also be used in other devices utilizing keys, including keyboards other than the keyboard 100 and any other appropriate key-using device. Further, assemblies analogous to the key assembly 500 may be used to enable non-key, pressable touchsurface assemblies such as buttons, opaque touchpads, touchscreens, or any of the touch-enabled systems described herein.

The key assembly 500 comprises a keycap 510 that is visible to users and configured to be pressed by users, a ready/return mechanism 520, and a base 540. The ready/return mechanism 520 comprises magnetically coupled components 522, 524. The keycap 510, ready/return mechanism 520, and base 540 of the key assembly 500 are similar to the keycap 310, ready/return mechanism 320, and base 340 of the key assembly 300. Thus, the descriptions of these components of the key assembly 300 and associate variations and alternatives can be readily applied to these analogous structures of the key assembly 500. As an example application of the discussion of key assembly 300 to the key assembly 500, the ready/return mechanism 520 may be termed a biasing mechanism, and it is configured to bias the keycap 510 away from the base 540. Also, the magnetically coupled components 522, 524 enable the ready/return mechanism 520 to use magnetic forces to bias the keycap 510. In response to press force applied to the keycap 510, the ready/return mechanism 520 resists keycap movement toward the pressed position. And, in response to a removal of the press force, the ready/return mechanism 520 biases the keycap 510 toward the unpressed position. Further, any number of variations of the ready/return mechanism 520 are possible, including any of the ones discussed in conjunction with the ready/return mechanism 320.

Some embodiments of the key assembly 500 also include a PTE mechanism 530 that differs from that of the key assembly 330. The PTE mechanism 530 is based on linkages instead of ramps. The PTE mechanism 530 comprises a first linkage 531 rotatably coupled to the base 540 and the keycap 510, and a second linkage 532 rotatably coupled to the base 540 and the keycap 510. The rotatable coupling may be accomplished in any number of ways. The specific depiction in FIGS. 5A-B shows no intermediate components or complex joints. It illustrates the first linkage 531 as comprising a first base coupling portion rotatably coupled to the base 540 at a first base revolute joint 541 and a first keycap coupling portion rotatably coupled to the keycap 510 at a first keycap revolute joint 511. It also illustrates the second linkage 532 as comprising a second base coupling portion rotatably coupled to the base 540 at a second base revolute joint 542 and a second keycap coupling portion rotatably coupled to the keycap 510 at a second keycap revolute joint 512. In other embodiments, the first or second linkage 531 or 532 has linear shapes, or the first or second linkage 531 or 532 is not in direct contact with the base 540 or keycap 510, and is indirectly coupled through one or more intermediate components. Together, the keycap 510, first and second linkages 541, and

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the base 540 form a linkage system that defines the translational and rotational motion allowed of the keycap 510.

As shown in FIG. 5A, in the unpressed position, the linkage 531 forms a first angle θ_{1u} with the base 540, and the second linkage 532 forms a second angle θ_{2u} with the base 540. The first angle θ_{1u} is the angle formed by the base 540 with a line connecting the first keycap revolute joint 511 and the first base revolute joint 541. Similarly, the second angle θ_{2u} is the angle formed by the base 540 with a line connecting the second keycap revolute joint 512 and the second base revolute joint 542. Where the base 540 is not strictly planar, a best-fit plane or a plane orthogonal to the press direction (negative-Z direction) can be used.

FIG. 5A shows θ_{1u} as being substantively equal to θ_{2u} , the length of the first linkage 531 being substantially equal to the length of the second linkages 532, and the distance between the first and second keycap revolute joints 511, 512 being substantially equal to the distance between the first and second base revolute joints 541, 542. The lengths of the first and second linkages 531, 532 are measured between the corresponding keycap revolute joints 511, 512 and base revolute joints 541, 542, respectively. This configuration creates a parallelogram-type linkage system, and keeps the keycap 510 level when moving between the unpressed and pressed positions. Thus, the first and second linkages together maintain the keycap 510 in a substantially constant orientation relative to the base 540 while guiding the keycap 510 toward the pressed position. The first and second linkages also guide the keycap 510 to move along an arc, such that a point on the keycap 510 traces out an arc with a radius of the length of one of the linkages. Manufacturing and assembly tolerances will often cause some amount of non-idealized response, but the keycap 510 would appear to users as not rotating about any axis and keeping the same orientation when moving between unpressed and pressed positions.

FIG. 5B shows the key assembly 500 in the pressed position, where the lengths and distances described above have not changed, but the angles between the first and second linkages 531, 532 with the base 540 have changed. As shown in FIGS. 5A-B, these pressed-keycap angles θ_{1p} and θ_{2p} are equal to each other, but are less than θ_{1u} and θ_{2u} . These angles thus have changed by the amounts $(\theta_{1u}-\theta_{1p})$ and $(\theta_{2u}-\theta_{2p})$. The keycap 510 also travelled along the press direction (negative-Z direction) from the unpressed to the pressed position. Using the notation as shown in FIG. 5A-B, this vertical component of keycap 510 motion can be expressed as (h_u-h_p) . Similarly, using the notation as shown in FIGS. 5A-B the lateral component of keycap 510 motion from the unpressed to the pressed positions can be expressed as (d_u-d_p) .

Thus, the keycap 510 moves a first amount in the press direction and a second amount in a lateral direction orthogonal to the press direction. These first and second amounts may have any ratio allowed by the physical constraints of the assembly. One may be many times the other, for example. In some embodiments, the first amount in the press direction is at least as much as the second amount and no larger than twice the second amount in the lateral direction. That is, the first amount is equal or greater to the second amount, and less than or equal to twice the second amount. In some embodiments, the first amount vertically downwards in the press direction ranges from 0.5 mm to 1.4 mm, and the second amount laterally ranges from 0.25 or 0.30 mm to 0.7 mm. The specific amount of motion is defined by the specific design of the assembly. For example, the physical details of the keycap 510, linkages 531 and 532, and base 540 impose some limits on the motion. In some embodiments, features on these or

other components, or additional components or mechanisms, physically limit the motion of the keycap **510**.

The angles θ_{1u} , θ_{2u} , θ_{1p} , θ_{2p} may be any angle allowed by the physical limits of the system. In some embodiments, in the unpressed position, the angle between the first or second linkage **531**, **532** and the base **540** (θ_{1u} , θ_{2u}) are no less than forty-five (45) degrees and less than sixty-five (65) degrees. That is, one or both of θ_{1u} , θ_{2u} are equal or greater to 45 degrees. In some embodiments, in the pressed position, the angle between the first or second linkage **531**, **532** and the base **540** (θ_{1p} , θ_{2p}) are no less than negative five (−5) degrees and less than fifteen (15) degrees. That is, one or both of θ_{1p} , θ_{2p} are equal or greater to −5 degrees. In many embodiments, θ_{1p} , θ_{2p} are no less than zero (0) degrees. In various embodiments of the key assembly **500**, the path of keycap travel and the associate displacement components in different directions may be defined by particular values of θ_{1u} , θ_{2u} , θ_{1p} , and θ_{2p} , and the distance between the revolute joints of each linkage **531**, **532**.

In other embodiments, one or more of the angles, lengths, or distances related to the linkages **531**, **532** that are described above may differ and be unequal, such that the motion, change in angle, vertical component of travel, or lateral component of travel of the keycap **510** deviates from that described above. In some embodiments, the linkage system or other components of the key assembly **500** are configured such that the motion of a first part of the keycap **510** differs from a second part of the keycap **510**. This can be accomplished in numerous ways, including by rotating of the keycap **510** about one or more axes, by introducing compliance to one or more components of the key assembly **500** such that not all parts move with rigid body motion, and the like.

FIGS. 5A-B do not show the width of the key assembly **500** (in the Y direction), and it will be appreciated that the cross section may be constant or vary through the width. For example, the magnetically coupled components **522**, **524** may extend through only part of the width of the keycap **510**. As another example, the width of the keycap **510** may be less than the width of the base **540**. As yet another example, the cross section of linkage **531** shown in FIGS. 5A-B may extend partially or entirely through the width of the keycap **510**. That is, the linkage **531** may extend a tenth or an eighth of the width of the keycap **510**, and be located only on one (the left) side of the keycap **510**; or, the linkage **531** may extend mostly through the width of the keycap **510**. Similar options apply to the linkage **532**.

Where the linkage **531** or the linkage **532** extends through only partially through the width of the keycap **510**, and where linkages **531**, **532** are the only parts of the PTE **530** coupled to the keycap **510** and the base **540**, the keycap **510** generally has a greater likelihood of tilting. This is largely due to reduced support on one side of the keycap **510**. Thus, many embodiments with linkage **531** or **532** substantially thinner than the width of the keycap **510** include one or more additional linkages (not shown) similar to the thinner linkage on the opposite (right) side of the key assembly **500**, near an opposite (right) edge of the keycap **510**. In embodiments where such additional linkage(s) exist, the previous discussion regarding angles, lengths, distances, and such also apply. Additional examples of linkages, including linkages which extend most of the width of their respective keycaps, are further discussed in connection with FIGS. 6-10.

In some embodiments, the key assembly **500** includes a sensor (not shown) for detecting the pressed state of the keycap **510**. The sensor may use any appropriate technology, including the ones described herein. For example, one or more capacitive sensor electrodes may be disposed spaced

from the keycap **510** and used to detect changes in capacitance caused by changes in position of the keycap **510** relative to the capacitive sensor electrode(s). Further, the sensor may be configured to actively detect unpressed and pressed positions of the keycap **510**, or to actively detect only the pressed state with the assumption that no detection of the pressed state means the keycap **510** is unpressed, or vice versa.

Additional example key assemblies and touchsurface assemblies are described in connection with FIGS. 6-8, 10. These figures omit many components that are analogs of similar components found in key assemblies **300**, **500**, and the discussions associated with those key assembly **300**, **500** components can be analogized to these additional key or touchsurface assemblies. Examples components that may be included include sensors for detecting key presses, biasing mechanisms for providing readying, returning, or ready/return function, etc. Further, many variations and alternatives described for the key assemblies **300**, **500** are also applicable to some embodiments of these different example assemblies.

FIG. 6 shows a simplified exploded view of an exemplary touchsurface assembly **600** in accordance with the techniques described herein. As noted above, many components have been omitted from FIG. 6 for clarity, and much of the discussions associated with key assemblies **300**, **500** can be analogized to apply to parts of the touchsurface assembly **600**. The touchsurface assembly **600** may be used to implement a key assembly similar to the ones described herein, or it may be used to implement non-key assemblies.

The touchsurface assembly **600** comprises a pressable cap **610**, a base **640**, and four linkages **631-634** that each couple to different parts of the pressable cap **610** and the base **640**. Generally, the linkages **631-634** are disposed to span a footprint that covers most of the width (in the Y-direction) and length (in the X direction) of the pressable cap **610**. This locates linkages **631** and **633** near opposite keycap edges located across the width of the first keycap, and linkages **632** and **634** near opposite keycap edges located across the width of the first keycap.

For the example shown in FIG. 6, any suitable process can be used to produce the components shown. However, the base **640** is suited to be produced by stamping or injection molding, the linkages **631-634** are suited to be injection molded or cast, and the pressable cap **610** is suited to be injection molded. The linkages **631-634** have extensions **635-638** that slide into bearings **641-644**, respectively. The bearings **641-644** are formed in the base **640**, and their coupling with the extensions **635-638**, respectively, form base revolute joints. The linkages **631-634** also have snap-in depressions **615-618** configured to capture extensions **611-614**, respectively, to form pressable cap revolute joints. During operation, the different parts of the touchsurface assembly **600** functions similarly to their analogs in the key assembly **500**. Thus, the linkages **631-634** rotate relative to the pressable cap **610** and the base **640**, and guide the pressable cap between the pressed and the unpressed positions.

FIG. 7 shows a simplified exploded view of another exemplary touchsurface assembly **700** in accordance with the techniques described herein. As noted above, many components have been omitted from FIG. 7 for clarity, and much of the discussions associated with key assemblies **300**, **500** can be analogized to apply to parts of the touchsurface assembly **700**. The touchsurface assembly **700** may be used to implement a key assembly similar to the ones described herein, or it may be used to implement non-key assemblies.

The touchsurface assembly **700** comprises a pressable cap **710**, a base **740**, and two ‘U’ shaped linkages **731**, **732**. Each of the linkages **731**, **732** is coupled to two different parts of the

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pressable cap **710** and the base **740**. The linkage **731** has base extensions **735**, **737** that slide into bearings **741**, **743**, respectively. The linkage **732** has base extensions **736**, **738** that slide into bearings **742**, **744**, respectively. This coupling of the linkages **731**, **732** with the bearings **741-744** forms base revolute joints. The linkage **731** is also configured to snap-in bearings **711**, **713**, and the linkage **732** is also configured to snap into snap-in bearings **712** and **714**. This coupling of the linkages **731**, **732** with the snap-in bearings **711-714** forms keycap revolute joints. Generally, the linkages **731**, **732** are disposed to span a footprint that covers most of the width and length of the pressable cap **710**. Thus, parts of the linkage **731** can found near opposite keycap edges located across the width of the pressable cap **710** (and similarly for the linkage **732**).

For the example shown in FIG. 7, any suitable process can be used to produce the components shown. However, the base **740** is suited to be produced by stamping, the linkages **731**, **732** are suited to be injection molded, and the pressable cap **710** is suited to be injection molded.

Also shown in FIG. 7 are transcapacitive sensor electrodes **762**, **764** of a capacitive sensor configured to detect the magnetically coupled component **722** attached to the pressable cap **710**. As the pressable cap **710** moves between the pressed and unpressed positions, the magnetically coupled component **722** changes the capacitive coupling detected by the transcapacitive sensor electrodes **762**, **764**. During operation, a processing system (not shown) communicatively coupled to the transcapacitive sensor electrodes **762**, **764** drives them to produce signals indicative of the capacitive coupling. This processing system or a processor further downstream determines a press state of the pressable cap **710** based on those signals. During operation, the other parts of the touchsurface assembly **700** functions similarly to their analogs in the key assembly **500**.

FIGS. **8A-8B** show a portion of a touchsurface assembly **800** utilizing shaped wires, in accordance with embodiments of the technology described herein. FIG. **8A** shows a simplified exploded view of the touchsurface assembly **800**, and FIG. **8B** shows a side view from the location of the eyeball **890**. As noted above, many components have been omitted from FIG. **8** for clarity, and much of the discussions associated with key assemblies **300**, **500** can be analogized to apply to parts of the touchsurface assembly **800**. The touchsurface assembly **800** may be used to implement a key assembly similar to the ones described herein, or it may be used to implement non-key assemblies.

The touchsurface assembly **800** comprises a pressable cap **810**, a base **840**, and two linkages **831**, **832** enabled by shaped wires. Each of the linkages **831**, **832** is coupled to two different parts of the pressable cap **810** and the base **840**. Generally, the linkages **831**, **832** are disposed to span a footprint that covers most of the width (in the Y-direction) and length (in the X direction) of the pressable cap **810**.

Portions of the linkage **831** have been slipped into undercuts under the lips **841** and **843**, which retain the linkage **831** to form base revolute joints **871** and **873**, respectively. These portions of the linkage **831** can be termed "base coupling portions." The lips **841** and **843** are near pockets **845** and **847** formed in the base **840**. As shown in FIG. **8**, the pockets **845** and **847** are contiguous with the undercuts under the lips **841** and **843**, and separated by a retention feature **881**. The pockets **845** and **847** to assist in the coupling of the linkage **831** with the undercuts under the lips **841** and **843**, respectively, without substantially deflecting the lips **841** and **843**. Thus, the lips **841**, **843** and their respective undercuts and the rest of the base **840** do not substantively change in shape to accom-

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modate the base revolute joints. The pockets **845** and **847** allow a first deformed part of the linkage **831** to be located in the pocket **845** and then slipped under the lip **841**, and a second deformed part of the linkage **831** to be located in the pocket **847** and slipped under the lip **843**. The retention feature **881** helps to retain the linkage **831** under the lips **841**, **843**, and limit translation of the linkage **831** in the X direction.

Similarly, portions of the linkage **832** have been slipped into undercuts under the lips **842** and **844** to form base revolute joints **872** and **874**, respectively. These portions of the linkage **832** can also be termed "base coupling portions." The lips **842** and **844** are near pockets **846** and **848** formed in the base **840**. Also similarly, the pockets **846** and **848** assist in the coupling of the linkage **832** with the undercuts under the lips **842** and **844**, respectively, without substantially deflecting the lips **842** and **844**. The pockets **846** and **848** allow deformed parts of the linkage **832** to be slipped under the lips **842** and **844**. The retention feature **882** helps to retain the linkage **832** under the lips **842**, **844**, and limit translation of the linkage **832** in the X direction.

The linkages **831** further contain cap revolute portions **835** and **837**, which are snapped into snap-in depressions **811** and **813**, respectively, to form cap revolute joints. Similarly, the linkages **832** further contain cap revolute portions **836** and **838**, which are snapped into snap-in depressions **812** and **814**, respectively, to form cap revolute joints.

Many variations of the technology exemplified by the touchsurface assembly **800** are possible. For example, although touchsurface assembly **800** comprises a pressable cap **810** that contains snap-in portions **811-814**, and a base **840** that contains the lips **841-844** and associated undercuts and pockets **845-848**, some embodiments may locate some or all of these features on different components. As a specific example, some embodiments may comprise a pressable cap with pocket, undercut, and lip features for retaining one or more shaped wires, and a base with snap-in features for retaining the one or more shaped wires. Some embodiments may locate all of the pocket, undercut, and lip features on the pressable cap and all of the snap-in features on the base, while other embodiments may locate some of the pocket, undercut, and lip features on the pressable cap and some on the base.

FIG. **9** shows a method **900** for forming a touchsurface assembly with shaped wires such as touch assembly **800**. In Step **910**, a first revolute joint is formed by first deforming a first shaped wire, then locating a part of the first shaped wire in a first pocket near a first undercut, and then positioning the part of the first shaped wire in the first undercut. In Step **920**, a second revolute joint is formed in a similar way. A second shaped wire is first deformed, then a part of the second shaped wire is located in a second pocket near a second undercut, and then the part of the second shaped wire is positioned in the second undercut. The positioning of the part of the first or second shaped wire can be accomplished in whole or in part by allowing the first or second shaped wire to undeform.

In step **930**, a third revolute joint is formed by rotating the first shaped wire about the first revolute joint to a first snap-in orientation, and snapping the first shaped wire into a first bearing. In Step **950**, a fourth revolute joint is formed by rotating the second shaped wire about the second revolute joint to a second snap-in orientation and snapping the second shaped wire into a second bearing. If the first and second shaped wires are slipped into the undercuts in steps **910** and **920** in the snap-in position, the rotation shown in steps **930** and **940** can be skipped.

Where the method **900** is used to form a key assembly-type touchsurface assembly, the steps **910**, **920**, **930**, and **940** together couple a base to a keycap. Two of the revolute joints

are located on the base, and two of the revolute joints are located on the keycap. Thus, any of the steps **910**, **920**, **930**, and **940** can be coupling the shaped wire with a base or the keycap. In many cases, the steps **910** and **920** are performed on the same component (the base or the keycap), and the steps **930** and **940** are performed on the same component (the keycap or the base), but this may differ. For example, the steps **910** and **930** may be performed on the base (or the keycap) and the steps **920** and **940** may be performed on the keycap (or the base) where the base and the keycap each has an undercut revolute joint and a snap-in revolute joint.

The method **900** can be used to form the first shaped wire, second shaped wire, base, and keycap into a quadrilateral four-bar mechanism with four revolute joints.

Many variations of the method **900** are possible. For example, the steps may be in any appropriate order, and need not be in the order shown. As another example, fewer or additional steps may be used. As a first specific example, an additional step may be providing a biasing mechanism configured to bias the keycap away from the base. Where the biasing mechanism comprises magnetically attracted material, the biasing mechanism may use magnetic forces to bias. As a second specific example, an additional step may be providing a capacitive sensor electrode configured to detect a pressed state of the keycap. That is, one or more capacitive sensor electrodes may be manufactured or located such that they can provide signals from which a processing system can determine if the keycap is pressed. In some embodiments, the sensor electrodes may be able to provide more information, such as data about non-contact input, pre-press, a range of partial presses, and the like.

FIGS. **10A-10B** show a portion of a touchsurface assembly **1000** utilizing living hinges, in accordance with embodiments of the technology described herein. FIG. **10A** shows a simplified top view of the touchsurface assembly **1000**, and FIG. **10B** shows a simplified cross section along section line B-B'. Note that section B-B' has a singularity point, and the section actually shows cuts at two different lateral sections of the touchsurface assembly **1000**. As noted above, many components have been omitted from FIG. **10** for clarity, and much of the discussions associated with key assemblies **300**, **500** can be analogized to apply to parts of the touchsurface assembly **1000**.

The touchsurface assembly **1000** may be used to implement a key assembly similar to the ones described herein, or it may be used to implement non-key assemblies.

The touchsurface assembly **1000** comprises a pressable cap **1010** (not shown in FIG. **10A** but shown in FIG. **10B**), a base **1040**, and three linkages **1031**, **1032**, and **1033**. Unlike in the embodiments shown in FIGS. **7**, **8A-8B**, and more similar to the embodiment shown in FIG. **6**, two linkages **1031** and **1033** support one end of the pressable cap **1010**. And, more like the embodiments shown in FIGS. **7**, **8A-8B**, and less similar to the embodiment shown in FIG. **6**, one linkage **1032** support the other end of the pressable cap **1010**. In some embodiments, the linkage **1032** is further split into two linkages.

The linkages **1031-1033** are each enabled by two living hinges. Linkage **1031** is associated with living hinges **1081** and **1082**, linkage **1032** is associated with living hinges **1083** and **1084**, and linkage **1033** is associated with living hinges **1085** and **1086** (the living hinge **1085** is located under the linkage **1033** and not visible). In the example shown in FIGS. **10A-10B**, the living hinges **1801-1086** are shown implemented with reliefs, although other embodiments may have no reliefs, more reliefs, or reliefs with other profiles.

The linkages **1031-1033** are coupled through the living hinges **1081**, **1083**, **1085**, respectively, to a cap coupling portion **1091**. The linkages **1031-1033** are also coupled through the living hinges **1082**, **1084**, **1086**, respectively, to a base coupling portion **1092**. In some embodiments, and due to the design of some living hinges, the linkages **1031-1033** both rotate about and translate relative to a center of their respective living hinges **1081-1082**, **1083-1084**, **1085-1086**. Where the translation is negligible, and where the rotation component is much greater than the translation component, the living hinge may still be referred to herein as a revolute joint in effect and the items coupled by the living hinge may still be described herein as rotatably coupled.

The base coupling portion **1092** is attached to the base **1040** by any appropriate method. For example, application of adhesives, heat staking, co-molding, clamping, riveting, press fitting, or snap fitting, are all contemplated. The cap coupling portion **1091** is attached to the pressable cap **1010**, also by any appropriate method. Thus, the touchsurface assembly **1000** can be considered to have a combination-cap that comprises the pressable cap **1010** and the cap coupling portion **1091**. The pressable cap **1010** is a subcomponent of the combination-cap that is configured to be seen and contacted by users. The cap coupling portion **1091** is a subcomponent attached to the pressable cap **1010** that is rotatably coupled to the linkages **1091-1093** of the touchsurface assembly **1000**.

In the embodiment shown, all of the linkages **1031-1033**, associated living hinges **1081-1086**, and cap and base coupling portions **1091-1092** are formed from a same piece part. Thus, only one integral component comprises all of these aforementioned parts. This approach lends itself well to manufacturing processes such as injection molding, casting, or stamping. The injection molding may be of polypropylene or any other appropriate living-hinge material or material(s). Multiple materials may be injection molded or cast where more compliant materials are used for part or all of the living hinges **1081-1086** and more rigid materials are used for part or all the cap or base coupling portions **1091-1092**. The stamping may be of a metal such as steel or copper, or any other appropriate living hinge material.

Many variations of the touchsurface assembly **1010** are possible. For example, some embodiments may use two or four or other numbers of linkages. As another example, some embodiments lack a base coupling portion, and the base is part of the piece part used to form the linkages.

As discussed earlier, one or more embodiments of the touchsurface assemblies described herein, such as the key assembly **500**, may be incorporated in a keyboard such as the keyboard **100**, in accordance with the techniques described herein. Such a keyboard may have keys or buttons enabled with other techniques alongside keys enabled by the technology described herein. For example, an example keyboard may comprise: a base, a plurality of keycaps, a plurality of biasing mechanisms, a plurality of first linkages, and a plurality of second linkages. The plurality of biasing mechanisms are configured to bias the plurality of keycaps away from the base. Each keycap of the plurality of keycaps is spaced from the base and configured to move between corresponding unpressed and pressed positions relative to the base. The corresponding unpressed and pressed positions are separated by a corresponding first amount in a press direction and a corresponding second amount in a lateral direction orthogonal to the press direction. The corresponding first and second amounts may differ between keys. Also, the corresponding first and second amounts may have any appropriate relationship, including where the corresponding first amount is at least as much as the corresponding second amount and no

larger than twice the corresponding second amount. Similarly, any angles associate with the motion of the keycaps can also differ between keys.

Each first linkage of the plurality of first linkages correspond to a keycap of the plurality of keycaps; also, each first linkage comprises a first base coupling portion rotatably coupled to the base at a corresponding first base revolute joint and a first keycap coupling portion rotatably coupled to the corresponding keycap at a corresponding first keycap revolute joint. The plurality of second linkages corresponds to a keycap of the plurality of keycaps. Each second linkage of the plurality of second linkages comprises a second base coupling portion rotatably coupled to the base at a corresponding second base revolute joint and a second keycap coupling portion rotatably coupled to the corresponding keycap at a corresponding second keycap revolute joint.

Thus, a keycap of the plurality of keycaps in this example keyboard may have corresponding first and second linkages. The keycap is configured to, in response to a press force applied to the keycap, move with substantially constant orientation relative to the base toward the corresponding pressed position. This is achieved through the first and second linkages. Specifically, the corresponding first linkage for the keycap rotates relative to the base about the corresponding first base revolute joint, and also rotates relative to the keycap about the corresponding first keycap revolute joint. Further, the corresponding second linkage rotates relative to the base about the corresponding second base revolute joint, and also rotates relative to the keycap about the corresponding second keycap revolute joint.

As can be seen in this example keyboard, some components may be shared when multiple touchsurfaces are placed in the same device. For example, the base may be shared by two or more touchsurfaces. As another example, the key-switch sensor may be shared through sharing sensor substrates, sensor electrodes, or the like. For example, the key-switch sensor may be enabled by a plurality of capacitive sensor electrodes configured as one capacitive sensor and used to detect pressed states of one or more keycaps of the plurality of keycaps.

The implementations described herein are meant as examples, and many variations are possible. As one example, any appropriate feature described with one implementation may be incorporated with another. As a first specific example, any of the implementations described herein may or may not utilize a finishing tactile, aesthetic, or protective layer. As a second specific example, ferrous material may be used to replace magnets in various magnetically coupled component arrangements.

In addition, the structure providing any function may comprise any number of appropriate components. For example, a same component may provide leveling, planar translation effecting, readying, and returning functions for a key press. As another example, different components may be provide these functions, such that a first component levels, a second component effects planar translation, a third component readies, and a fourth component returns. As yet another example, two or more components may provide a same function. For example, in some embodiments, magnets and springs together provide the return function, or the ready and return functions.

Further, it should be understood that the techniques described in the various implementations herein may be used in conjunction with each other, even where the function may seem redundant. For example, some embodiments use springs to back-up or augment magnetically-based ready/return mechanisms.

What is claimed is:

1. A key assembly comprising:

a base;

a keycap spaced from the base along a press direction, the keycap configured to move between an unpressed position and a pressed position relative to the base, wherein the unpressed and pressed positions are separated by a first amount in the press direction and a second amount in a lateral direction orthogonal to the press direction, and wherein the first amount is at least as much as the second amount and no larger than twice the second amount;

a biasing mechanism configured to bias the keycap away from the base;

a first linkage rotatably coupled to the base and rotatably coupled to the keycap; and

a second linkage rotatably coupled to the base and rotatably coupled to the keycap,

wherein, in response to press force applied to the keycap, the biasing mechanism resists keycap movement toward the pressed position, and the first and second linkages together maintain the keycap in a substantially constant orientation relative to the base while guiding the keycap toward the pressed position,

wherein, in response to a removal of the press force, the biasing mechanism biases the keycap toward the impressed position, and

wherein the biasing mechanism comprises magnetically attracted subcomponents configured to bias the keycap, the magnetically attracted subcomponents comprising at least one magnet,

wherein the first linkage comprises a shaped wire,

wherein the first linkage is rotatably coupled to the keycap at a first joint, wherein the keycap further comprises:

a lip disposed over an undercut for retaining the shaped wire to form the first joint; and

a pocket contiguous with the undercut, the pocket configured to allow the shaped wire to be deformed and slipped into the undercut to form the first joint without substantially deflecting the lip.

2. The key assembly of claim 1, wherein an angle between the first linkage and the base is no less than forty-five degrees and less than sixty-five degrees when the key cap is in the unpressed position, and no less than negative five degrees and no greater than fifteen degrees when the keycap is in the pressed position.

3. The key assembly of claim 1, wherein the first amount ranges from 0.5 mm to 1.4 mm, and wherein second amount ranges from 0.5 mm to 0.7 mm.

4. The key assembly of claim 1, further comprising a capacitive sensor electrode configured to detect a pressed state of the keycap.

5. The key assembly of claim 1, wherein the shaped wire comprises:

a first base coupling portion rotatably coupled to the base at the first joint; and

a second base coupling portion rotatably coupled to the base at second joint, wherein the shaped wire extends across most of a width of the keycap, and wherein the first and second joints are located proximate to opposite keycap edges located across the width of the keycap.

6. The key assembly of claim 1, wherein the first linkage is rotatably coupled to the base by a first living hinge, the second linkage is rotatably coupled to the base by a second living hinge, and the first linkage, the second linkage, and the base comprise different portions of a single piece part.

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7. The key assembly of claim 6, wherein the keycap further comprises:

- a first component configured to be seen and contacted by users; and
- a second component attached to the first subcomponent, wherein the first and second linkages are rotatably coupled to the keycap by being rotatably coupled to the second subcomponent.

8. The key assembly of claim 1, wherein the at least one magnet is disposed on a lateral edge portion of at least one element selected from the group consisting of the keycap and the base.

9. A keyboard comprising:

- a base;
- a plurality of keycaps, each keycap of the plurality of keycaps spaced from the base and configured to move between corresponding unpressed and pressed positions relative to the base, wherein the corresponding unpressed and pressed positions are separated by a corresponding first amount in a press direction and a corresponding second amount in a lateral direction orthogonal to the press direction;
- a plurality of biasing mechanisms configured to bias the plurality of keycaps away from the base;
- a plurality of first linkages, each first linkage of the plurality of first linkages corresponding to a keycap of the plurality of keycaps and comprising a first base coupling portion rotatably coupled to the base at a corresponding first base revolute joint and a first keycap coupling portion rotatably coupled to the corresponding keycap at a corresponding first keycap revolute joint; and
- a plurality of second linkages, each second linkage of the plurality of second linkages corresponding to a keycap of the plurality of keycaps and comprising a second base coupling portion rotatably coupled to the base at a corresponding second base revolute joint and a second keycap coupling portion rotatably coupled to the corresponding keycap at a corresponding second keycap revolute joint,

wherein each keycap of the plurality of keycaps is configured to, in response to press force applied to the keycap, move with substantially constant orientation relative to the base toward the corresponding pressed position by being guided by:

the corresponding first linkage rotating relative to the base about the corresponding first base revolute joint and rotating relative to the keycap about the corresponding first keycap revolute joint, and the corresponding second linkage rotating relative to the base about the corresponding second base revolute joint and rotating relative to the keycap about the corresponding second keycap revolute joint,

wherein the plurality of biasing mechanisms comprises magnetically attracted subcomponents configured to bias the plurality of keycaps, the magnetically attracted subcomponents comprising at least one magnet,

wherein, for a first keycap of the plurality of keycaps, the corresponding first linkage comprises a shaped wire extending across most of a width of the first keycap, the corresponding first linkage has a third base coupling portion rotatably coupled to the base at a corresponding third base revolute joint, and the corresponding first and third base revolute joints are located proximate to opposite keycap edges located across the width of the first keycap,

wherein the first keycap of the plurality of keycaps comprises:

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a lip disposed over an undercut for retaining the shaped wire to form the corresponding first keycap revolute joint; and

a pocket contiguous with the undercut, the pocket configured to allow the shaped wire to be bent and slipped into the undercut to form the corresponding first keycap revolute joint without substantially deflecting the lip.

10. The keyboard of claim 9, wherein, for a first keycap of the plurality of keycaps, an angle between the corresponding first linkage and the base is no less than forty-five degrees and less than sixty-five degrees when the first keycap is in the corresponding unpressed position, and no less than negative five degrees and no greater than fifteen degrees when the first keycap is in the corresponding pressed position.

11. The keyboard of claim 9 further comprising:

a plurality of capacitive sensor electrodes configured to detect pressed states of the plurality of keycaps.

12. The keyboard of claim 9, wherein the plurality of first linkages comprises a first plurality of living hinges, wherein the plurality of second linkages comprises a second plurality of living hinges, and wherein the base, the plurality of first linkages, and the plurality of second linkages comprise different portions of a single piece part.

13. The keyboard of claim 9, wherein a first keycap of the plurality of keycaps comprises:

a first component configured to be seen and contacted by users; and

a second component attached to the first subcomponent, the second component comprising features configured to be coupled to the corresponding first and second linkages to form the corresponding first and second keycap revolute joints.

14. The keyboard of claim 9, wherein the at least one magnet is disposed on a lateral edge portion of at least one element selected from the group consisting of the plurality of keycaps and the base.

15. A method of assembling a key comprising:

forming a first revolute joint by:

deforming a first shaped wire,

locating a deformed part of the first shaped wire in a first pocket near an undercut located under a first lip, such that the first shaped wire can be positioned in the first undercut without substantially deflecting the first lip, and

positioning the first shaped wire in the undercut to form the first revolute joint;

forming a second revolute joint by:

deforming a second shaped wire,

locating a deformed part of the second shaped wire in a second pocket near a second undercut located under a second lip, such that the second shaped wire can be positioned in the second undercut without substantially deflecting the second lip, and

positioning the second shaped wire in the second undercut to form the second revolute joint; and

forming a third revolute joint by:

rotating the first shaped wire about the first revolute joint to a first snap-in orientation, and

snapping the first shaped wire into a first bearing to form the third revolute joint; and

forming a fourth revolute joint by:

rotating the second shaped wire about the second revolute joint to a second snap-in orientation, and

snapping the second shaped wire into a second bearing to form the fourth revolute joint,

wherein the forming of the first, second, third, and fourth revolute joints couples a base attached to two revolute joints of the first, second, third, and fourth revolute joints with a keycap attached to the other two revolute joints of the first, second, third, and fourth revolute joints, and 5 wherein the first shaped wire, second shaped wire, base, and keycap form a quadrilateral four-bar mechanism with four revolute joints.

16. The method of claim **15**, further comprising:
providing a biasing mechanism comprising magnetically 10 attracted material, the biasing mechanism configured to bias the keycap away from the base using magnetic forces.

17. The method of claim **15**, further comprising:
providing a capacitive sensor electrode configured to 15 detect a pressed state of the keycap.

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